Patent Application entitled "Multivalent Compounds for Crosslinking Receptors and Uses Thereof " filed on April 12, 1999 and assigned U.S.S.N. 09/290,376 (pending), the contents of which are incorporated in their entirety by reference. Examples of parallel synthesis mixtures and parallel synthesis methods are provided in U.S.S.N. 08/177,497, filed January 5, 1994 and its corresponding PCT published patent application W095/18972, published July 13, 1995 and U.S. Patent No. 5,712,171 granted January 27, 1998 and its corresponding PCT published patent application W096/22529, which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Please re-write the paragraph starting on page 18, line 9, as follows:

The method, in one embodiment, intends to treat subjects free of symptoms calling for hemopoietic stimulation, by administering compounds of Formula I in an amount effective to inhibit proliferation. The ability to treat subjects having symptoms calling for hemopoietic stimulation with the some of compounds (e.g., ValboroPro) described herein has been previously disclosed in U. S. Patent Application entitled "Hematopoietic Stimulation", Serial No. 09/304,199, filed May 3, 1999, now issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,300,314, issued October 9, 2001, the contents of which are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference. Thus, the instant invention intends, in certain embodiments, to treat subjects at a time when they are free of symptoms requiring hemopoietic stimulating treatment or to treat subjects who have such symptoms with amounts or dosages or administration schedules that differ from those used to protect or restore normal or protective levels of hemopoietic cells. A subject who has previously experienced a need for hemopoietic stimulation but has since recovered its hemopoietic cells to normal or at least protective levels may still be treated by the methods described herein.

Please re-write the paragraph starting on page 39, line 9, as follows:

Agents useful in the invention can be identified using a screening assay method for determining whether a putative agent is able to inhibit the activity of FAP-α, thereby inhibiting cell proliferation. The initial screening assay can be conducted in an in vitro system with a readout of FAP-α inhibition. In such screening assays, cells expressing FAP-α but not CD26 can be used as a source of FAP-α. Alternatively, recombinant or purified FAP-α can also be used in either a soluble or bound form. The choice of whether to use FAP-α in either a soluble or bound form may depend upon the source of the compounds to be screened. For example, if the compounds to be screened are present in phage libraries, it may be desirable to use soluble FAP-α. If, on the other hand, the compounds are synthesized by combinatorial chemistry techniques, then bound FAP-α may be more suitable. It is possible to immobilize FAP-α in 96 well plates through either direct binding to the surface, or more preferably through the indirect binding via an anti-FAP-α antibody or antibody fragment such as that derived from F19, a FAP-α specific

antibody. Binding is achieved through incubation at room temperature for 2 hours, followed by washing with a phosphate buffered saline solution containing a suitable non-specific blocking agent such as albumin or serum. After significant washing, the substrate alanylprolyl-7-amido-4-trifluoromethyl-coumarin (Ala-Pro--NH-F3-Mec, available from Bachem) is added to the plates and incubated for 1 hour at 37°C in 100 mM Tris/HCl, pH7.8, 100 mM NaCl. At the end of the incubation, a fluorometric measurement is made for each well using an excitation wavelength of 390 nm and an emission wavelength of 538 nm. The substrate described above can also be used in soluble FAP-α enzyme inhibition assays are described in U.S. Patent Application entitled "Multivalent Compounds for Crosslinking Receptors and Uses Thereof" filed on April 12, 1999 and assigned U.S.S.N. 09/290,376 (pending).

Please re-write the paragraph beginning on page 40, line 27, as follows:

Identifying compounds and administration regimens which favor proliferation inhibition over hemopoietic stimulation, including dosing amounts, dosing schedules and routes of administration, involves comparison of results of the above assays to hemopoietic stimulation assays described previously in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/304,199, filed May 3, 1999, entitled "Hematopoietic Stimulation", now issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,300,314, issued October 9, 2001, the contents of which are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference.

In the Claims

Please re-write the pending claims as follows:

1. (Amended) A method for treating a subject having a condition characterized by an abnormal mammalian cell proliferation, comprising:

administering to a subject in need of such treatment, a compound selected from the group consisting of an anti-angiogenic compound and an anti-cancer compound and an agent, in an amount effective to inhibit the proliferation, wherein the agent is a compound of Formula II